

ture town in New England lives a man

before the throne of that Eternal Father, to whose service is more acceptable than a broken human spirit; and with whom alone remains the power to create, to destroy, or to save.

Two years have fled since that solemn period which I sat by his sick bed and heard his promise have been his almost every day. That dark and sad hour, when God drew sigh in judgment, seems to have been entirely forgotten. The terrors of that dreadful day have vanished from the mind. The solemn promises made in all the sincerity of one who

When a sinner really discovers his guilt and d
he naturally inquires, "What must I do to be sa
not merely, "What must be done?" but "What
do?" The impression upon his mind is, that some
must be done by *himself*. The Scriptures confirm
in this belief. They tell him, he must repent and be

Again we would ask, is not the subject present this point of union, just as it stands before the mind in prayer? When praying for a penitent do we regard it attainable without divine aid? why do we pray? And if we regard it as not attainable by divine aid, why do we pray?

This point of union is the very position which has taken on this subject, in all the late theo-

some shouts of workmen and spectators, the
few cross cuts were made, and propellers
were caused to be merely hostile and irredeem-
able. The works carried over their ground without
any opposition to the measure; for who could
be so obstinate or dogged humor, when the
stranger, the warm hearted minister, was told
the sweet of his brow to achieve a public good,
was the good of the least advantage to himself,
was the good shepherd not taking the fleece,
hauling his own strength, and wearing him-
self for the sheep. On the third, and on the fol-
lowing days, several transverse lines were formed, and
a channel was made across the face of the mountain.

ly, "What must be done?" but "What is to be done?" The impression upon his mind is, that

done by himself. The Scriptures con-
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(For details see No. III.)

2. To the United States.

Revenue collected by General Government

Duties collected in the several States

Duties made by manufacturers and

(Details in No. III.)

THESE INCAPABLE OF PECUNIARY CALCULATION, given to a large amount of the property of the traffic. (No. III.)

ment to a great number of individuals, workmen in distilleries, attendants on groceries, persons engaged in farming, cooperers, glass manufacturers, &c. (Nos. II. and III.)

all various agricultural products, &c. (No. II.)

and for grocery and tavern stands, &c. and their owners. &c. (No. II.)

THESE WHICH ADMIT OF CALCULATION.

MONEY.

1. To the State of New York.	
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(No. II.) the article being desti-	
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cost of pauperism produced	
intemperance. (No. X.)	
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on. (Xl.)	\$1
2. To the United States.	
actually paid for spirit in the	
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time wasted in drink, &c. (No.	
of litigation, &c. (No. VII.) say	
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Xl.	\$8
ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC, NOT ESTI-	
MONEY.	
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(No. IV.)	
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